The fourth shot was the second shot against the Creusot all steel plate. There were no fragments thrown from the plate. The projectile almost penetrated the plate and rebounded near the sandbag which projected the gun machinery. The surface of the plate showed no injury beyond the local nage, as in the first shot. The hole made took the form of the projectile, which it had seemed to mould The shell itself, notwithstanding the concursion of the blow and its reverse direction, was picked up in good condition. It had been shortened an almost imperceptible five-one-handredths of an Already the supremacy of the French over

plate was recognizable. ound plate, extended the work of the demolition pieces of plate flew to the rear, and again the the wooden backing, breaking up, however, in its The cracks lengthened and deepened, d new seams appeared until the lower part of the plate was a network of jagged lines connecting the points of impart and extending to the edges and t. At one side the plate surface seemed to from an adhering back. The whole appearace thus early suggested the abandonment of further discharges in that direction. Fart of the projectile ras found a foot from the plate.

sixth shot was the second against the nickel plate. The projectile imbedded itself in the plate. point apparently having penetrated the wood backing four and one half inches. The same evenness of surface as in the first shot was presented, the burrs one rising above the surface.

The seventh shot was directed against the Schneider

steel plate, the third in that direction. The point of impact was in the upper corner, and the effect of the second shot was reproduced. The projectile was thrown back, after penetrating twelve inches, a disance of thirty feet, and buried itself in the sand ags before the gun. The orifice was smooth in ags before the gun. The orifice was smooth in ags before the gun. The orifice was smooth in ags before the gun. The orifice was smooth in the orifice was The projectile was whelly uninjured, as before, save an immaterial shortening in length.

The eighth shot was the third against the Cammel plate, and, like its predecessors, was disastrous. The

gainst the nickel plate, fastened the projectile into accommodation, to play in the gutters and

inpact. The plade was voied a success, so far, an itself. The vertex proposed in the fourth at the Cammel compound plate, tore out bodily the upper fourth of the piate, above the points of impact, from its backing, and distributed it into seven isree and many small pieces. The lower portion was badly influenced. The projectile completely perforated the plate, and the three fect of wood backing. A small part of the base split off, and fell among the rear props; while the remainder, weighing at least seventy pounds, flew a distance of 100 feet, and imbedded itself in a mound of earth. The appearance presented by the Cammel plate on the completion of the four shois was that of deplorable wreck. The distinction had been so general, where the advantages had seemed so apparent, that the inequality of the plate was established become critical analysis. The effects of the final shot had, in a neasure, been prepared by the three preceding fires, each "telling" in itself. The weakened condition of the plate after the third shot, the spending of its resistance, as it were modifies the effect which the fourth discharge produced. While there are those who will ascribe the week to the severity of the test, the result remains beyond onestion and without argument that the Cammel plate is not comparable with its Creusot rivals.

The tast shot of the day was at the Creusot rickel plate. The projectile point just penetrated the plate hefore breaking up. There were no cracks. The appearance after the fourth shot was extremely creditable. The damage, as in the other Creusot plate, was local. There were no surface fissures, and the reputation of the plate was sustained in the severest trial ever given armor plating of any description.

The gun tree all Annapolis today was a new sixtance in the plate was sustained in the severest trial ever given armor plating of any description.

late was sustained in the severest trial every plating of any description.

I plating of any description ordinance.

The same satisfactory results were shown as the six-inch rifle on Thursday. If the present has done nothing clse in the direct evidence of rican excellence, it has demonstrated the merit worth of American ordinance. The three shots to-day did not injure the gun. Its action was not and true. While it was larger than the gun hursday, the initial velocity was less, being 1.850 and hursday, the furner occasion. Eighty-

9

instead of 2,025, as on the former occasion. Eightytive pounds of powder were used in the gun to force
the 120-pound projectile against the tursets. The
techanher pressure was small, not more than fourteen
tons per square inch.

The terressure was small, not more than fourteen
tons per square inch.

The terressure was small, not more than fourteen
the projectiles.

The terressure was small, not more than fourteen
the projectiles.

The terressure was the projectiles.

Holtzer shells used in Thur-day's hring. The Firth
shells are made by wha' is known as the Firminy
process, the manufacturers being fromms Firth & Co.,

of England. Their weight, as stated, the projectiles,
and their tiple involved in their naturaleure embraces
is tempered point and a softer base. It was decided to
live at each plate a centre shot with the eight-inch
gun, although representatives of the Creusof and the
Cammel arms appealed first the decision. The plates,
they held, had been constructed to test their ability
to stank before the six-inch gun.

The first shot was on the first time evidence of
vulnerability appeared. The projectile had penetrated
the plate into the oak backing, and rebounded with
apparent force. It was found besien in three equal
pieces, one separation being at the line of temper between the point and the base. The boile was and the
criffice, the edges large in some instances as a mal's
lined to each of the holes above and below. From the
four holes of the parallelogram four other cracks,
seemingly a continuation of those from the centre, ran
diagonally up to the top and down to the bottom. The
projectile entered the larget a distance of fifteen
retaining of boils.

The second shot completed the five intended for the
nickel plate. The projectile hit the centre, pan
diagonality up to the top and down to the bottom. The
projectile entered the larget a distance of fifteen
retained to the shall inches. The point was in
bedded in the plate, while the base was broken the
nickel plate. The projectile hit the centre, pan
dia

These great requisites are fully met on the Royal Blue coperated between New-York, Philadelphia, Haitlmore Washington by the Jersey Central, Reading, and R. & The road is double tracked its entire length, laid with yy sicol ralls on rock ballast, and the coach, parlor, and ping-car equipment is the fluest ever built. All trains yeathluid, heated by steam, and lighted by Pintsch Shallan foot of Liberty-st.

that the Bethlehem Iron Company will undertake the manufacture of the Holtzer shell, while the Carpentel that the Government of the Holtzer shell, while the Govthat the Bethlehem Iron Company will undertake the manufacture of the Holtzer shell, while the Carpenter steel Company already has a contract with the Government for the supply of projectiles according to the Firth process. The results of Thursday and to-day are in favor of the Holtzer shell. They had a power of penetration without accompanying or consequent self-destruction. The Firth projectiles had the advantage of weakened targets; but it cannot be said that they evinced any comparative superiority over the Holtzer shell. The opinion of experts at the Proving Ground to-day was in favor of the Holtzer's performance. It was thought that a projectile of equal power could not be obtained from the Firminy process. There seems to be no doubt as to the necessity for an improvement of the process when it shall have been adopted in this country.

Secretary Tracy was at the grounds again to-day. He expressed satisfaction at the test. It was his desire to see the effect of the 8-inch gun on the plates that undoubtedly influenced the Board who controlled the details. Commodore Folger was credited with a desire to complete the programme with the 6 inch gun as originally proposed. He did not favor, either, entered the sould not be sold or the controlled the country.

that undoubtedly influenced the Board who controlled the details. Commodore Folger was credited with a desire to complete the programme with the 6 inch gun, as originally proposed. He did not favor, either, any attack upon the Cammel plate to-day. He said to The Tribune correspondent that the respits of the test were of great value to the Naval service. From it the Government shipbuilders could receive guidance and suggestion for armor. It came at a fortunate time, just as the subject of armors was presented seriously to the Department. He seemed to be in favor of the nicked plate.

The Hoard adjourned to-day, to meet on the call of Admiral Kimberly. The work remaining is the inspection of the backs of the plates. Photographs were taken of each shot, of all the larger plate fragments and of the shells, and will be incorporated in the Board's report. The representatives of the different steel companies, directly and indirectly concerned in the test, were unanimous in commendation of the fairness and honesty of the trial. Harry Hodges, who represented Cammel & Co., said the management left nothing to be desired. He added that the compound plate had its defects, and in the light of its conduct could not be regarded as a typical Cammel plate. He referred to the proposity of humanity to fail at times, and attributed the defeat of his plate to failuts likely to be found occasionally in the work of the unost careful foundries. Mr. Jaques, who represented is a satisfactory. C. Y. Wheeler, of the Stirling shells of today would be typical to fanything his company might make. He regarded the lotter shell, but work of the satisfactory. C. Y. Wheeler, of the Stirling steel Company, of Pittsburg, favored the lotter shell, but was content to await the American test, in which his concern hopes to participate.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SEE THE PARK COMMISCIONERS ABOUT THE PLAN.

At the former meeting Miss Chevaillier was appointed president of the society, Miss Alice Dun Levy vice-president and C. Raisbeck temporary secretary. projectile again perforated the plate far into the wood backing, which it ignited. The vicinity of the point of impact was deeply fissared, seeming to extend hrough the plate. The ninth shot of the day, or the third in the series street arabs, who are compelled, for want of better against the nickel plate, fastened the projectile into and with its base nearly flush with the surface of the plate. It had penetrated, of course, the wood backing, probably about three inches. There were still no cracks, the damage remaining local.

The fourth shot against the Creusot steel plate, or number ten in the day's firing, deposited the point of the projectile in the plate, the base rebounding and falling near the gun fender. The effect on the surface of the point from the four shots was now observable. They were confined to the immediate area of contact. They were confined to the immediate area of contact. Each aperture had its outward bulging of irregular fringe, caused by the entrance of the shell; but there were no cracks, no remote surface indentures, no percenter of the plate between the points of tupact. The plate was voied a success, so far, and the benefit she derived from out-of-door sports. The plate was voied a success, so far, and the benefit she derived from out-of-door sports. The eleventh shot or fourth at the Campal compound

she was of the opinion that the hundreds of thousands of dollars sent out of this country for foreign mis-sion work might be better spent in educating physi-cally, mentally and morally the children who dwell in the slums of New-York, and who are going to be men and women of the coming generation. she feared the patrictic feeling was dying out in this cauntry, and thought the outlook was unpromising for the future. when all that children heard of the government that they should be taught to honor was of its corruption and the only representatives of its power and grandeur that they saw were the Irish policemen who grandeur that they chased them off the grass plots in the parks and seemed to be particularly provided to make their

brief speech in which he said it seemed as if the earth was the landlord's and the fulness thereof, and the problem of finding play room for the children of the city's poor, under the present order of things, was to him almost inexplicable. The following committee was appointed to wait on

the Park Commissioners next Wednesday to see if a good playground could be instituted and managed for the benefit of the little ones: Dr. De Costa, Mrs. Angelina Brooks, Miss Chevaillier, Mrs. Sheldon, A. Dun Levy and James Redpath. Meetings will also be held at Cooper Union for the purpose of forming/branch societies in the city, as it is the purpose of the pro-moters to make an earnest effort to get people inter-ested in this effort. The society has already forty five members, among whom are Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan

THE FOOTBALL SEASON OPENED AT HARVARD.

season opened yesterday afternoon on Jarvis field with about thirty would be members of the university team in attendance. Captain Cumnock is in fine trim. The other old players who put in an appearance were Stickney.

L. S., B. Trafford, 363, and Hallowell, 391. The other unembers of last year's team, with the exception of Tilton, 390, will all be in Cambridge Thursday, and will be urged to play again this fall. There is ground for delay in future conferences. thinking that the team that will represent Harvard this George Adams, 'es, of Quincy, coached the men yes-terday afternoon, and will continue to do so for the rest of the season. The following is a partial list of the aspirants for places on the eleven: Stickney, L. S.; Mohn, '91; Hallowell, '91; Burgess, '93; Blanchard, '91; Lake, '94; Crosby, '91; D. H. Shea, '94; B. Trafford, '85; Frothingham, '93; McDonaid, '92; Newell, '92; Tpton, '93; Newell, '93; Dean, '91; S. Berry, S. P.; Wnite, '94; Quimby, L. S.; McNeary, '94; Earl, '93; Kendricken, '93; Bell, '93.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY IN BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 22 (special).-Augustin Daly began an engagement of one week at the Hollis Street Theatre

MANHATTAN CLUBMEN FEEL AT HOME AGAIN. The Manhattan Club estensibly moved to its new quarters in the Stewart marsion some time ago, but it quarters in the Stewart man-ion some time ago, but it opened its dining-rooms and actually began to live there for the first time yesterday. The wine and syster rooms, barbershop, havatory and billiand-rooms on the basement floor, were also opened, and although the workmen are still engaged in pushing forward the alterations and improvements on all the floors, except the first and second, a large number of members went to the new clubbouse and found the wonted comforts which had been dended them ever since the closing of the oid home at Fifth-ave, and Fifthenth-st. The new kitchen, which is just under the roof, was run almost to its full capacity from early in the day, so anxious were the members and their friends to return to the charm of the savory dishes and superior brands which have made the Manhattan Club farmors.

Robert Maclay, one of the most active and influential of the Board of Governors; President Coudert, ex-Sheriff

of the Board of Governors; President Coudert, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, ex-Congressman Benjamin Wood, President H. H. Porter, of the Board of Charitles; General Roger A. Pryor, State Senator Eugene S. Ives and Nelson J. Water-bury were among the diners. Mayor Grant also took his dinner there yesterday with a select little party of Tam-

to have it occur as early as possible in October.

VARIETY AT THE BIJOU THEATRE. VARIETY AT THE BIJOU THEATRE.

The Boston Howard Athenaeum Star Specialty Company used to be regarded as the best variety combination, on the whole, in the country. If it has any equals among the newer organizations that have sprung up of late they are extremely few. The company began another season in New-York last night at the Bijou Theatre, and the large audience was thoroughly well pleased with all that it saw and heard. The brothers Poluski, with their dummy figures, kept the people laughing for a considerable time, and Miss Bella Black, from the London Pavilion, pleased them with some songs. An Irish act by Conroy and Fox was satisfactory to those whose tastes were not too fastidious, and the mandolin playing of the were not too fastidious, and the mandolin playing of the Boisset Troupe was an agreeable variation to the uproar-Boisset Troupe was an agreeable variation to the uproarlously funny parts of the programme. Among the latter
Dutch Daly is to be counted, though he is not funny alone,
but wonderfully skilful in his handling of the concerting.
The clever imitations given by Miss Kate Davis should
be mentioned, but the bright star of the company was
of course Paul Cinquevalli. The case and grace with
which he performs his feats of jugglery make the difficult
ones seem casy, the casy ones interesting, and even the
failures better than many a juggler's auccesses. The
Hoisset Troupe appeared again at the end of the programme and gave a line exhibition of horizontal bar oxspecies.

ONE MORE DAY WASTED.

THE HOUSE AT THE MERCY OF THE DEMO-CRATIC MINORITY.

THE TWELVE REPUBLICANS WHOSE ABSENCE PREVENTS A QUORUM-THE LANGSTON-

VENABLE CASE TO BE PUSHED

AT ALL HAZARDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBURE.] Washington, Sept. 22.-The Democratic minority in the House continues to obstruct the public business by refusing to occupy its seats and do the work which it was paid to perform. Among the Republicans 157 answered to a roll call to-day, and twelve falled to put in an appearance. Of these tweive men only one has a valid excuse for being absent. This is Colonel Browne, of Indiana, who is lying dangerously ill at his home. The rest are forgetful of the duty they owe their constituents, their party and their country Their names are: Brosius, Hansbrough, McCormick, Butterworth, Connell, Ewart, Finley, Millikon, Peters, Sweeney, and Wilson, of Kentucky. Messrs. Butter-worth and Peters are to leave public life at the close of the List Congress, and they don't seem to care very much now whether they attend to their duties or not; and, as for Southern absentees like Messrs. Ewart, an attempt by the Democratic minority to force per manently upon the House and upon the country a Representative whose title to his seat rests mainly upon frand and perjury, it would be hard indeed to distinguish their present attitude of indifference from that of scheming bushwhackers. It is to be hoped that the districts which they now refuse to represent will find other men in the future to look after their interests.

Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, and Mr. Smith, of Aritona, were the only Democrats in the hall when the House was called to order this morning. of the prayer the clerk (under direction of the speaker) proceeded to call the roll on the approval of Friday journal.

The vote resulted-year 153, navs 0-no quorum, and a call of the House was ordered. One hundred and fifty-nine members responded

neir names—still no quorum.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, moved an adjournment; but there were a number of Republican members who were in favor of remaining in session dit being understood that Messrs. Brosius, McCormick, Butterworth and Sweeney would return in the afternoon), and who de manded and secured the yeas and nays. The motion was carried-yeas 85, nays 70- and a Republican cau-

cus was announced to be held immediately. About the only conclusion reached by the caucus was to go on with the the Langston Venable election case at all hazards. There was a long discussion, and ome members who have been lukewarm in their support of the Elections Committee, and others who are extremely anxious to get away to attend to private business or political matters, sought to escape the necessity for remaining in the city. There were also several members who had been induced to remain over Sunday by the promise that the election case would disposed of to-day, and they expressed a good deal of disappointment at the failure of a quorum to ap pear to-day. But the large majority of the member present took the ground that it would be had politics to retreat, and they succeeded in getting the caucus to arrive at the determination above noted.

There was some lively denunciation of the memberwho, by their absence, it was alleged, retarded the public business and postponed an early adjournment; and there was some talk of fining them heavily if they failed to appear. But nothing of this kind was agreed upon, and the caneus, after going over the list of ab sentees, and receiving statements from the state dele gations, satisfied itself that a quorum could be obtained by moral suasion, and did not adopt more vig orous measures than could be contained in appealing telegrams to absentees.

orons measures than common telegrams to absentees.

Representative Moore, of New-Hampshire, to-day introduced in the House the following resolution:
That the Committee on Rules be instructed to report an additional rule, to wit!

Hule XLVI-Contempt of the House. When a call of the House discloses the presence of a quorum, any member absenting himself on the succeeding roll call, for the purpose of breaking a quorum, shall be arraigned at the bar of the House, and fined in a sum not accepting \$500.

STILL CONFERRING ON THE TARIFF. FOUR SUBJECTS YET IN DISPUTE-SUGAR AND

Washington, Sept. 22 (special).-The Republican r hers of the Conference Committee selected to adjust the differences between the House and the Senaton the Tariff bill contamied their labors this after noon and evening, and are now looking forward to reaching an agreement some time to-morrow. No notice of one had been given saturday. The full committee, in fact, will not be called together again Republican conferees finish their work

The majority members feel that the speedy pas fall will be practically the same as that of last year. of the present bill is a grave political and party of the present bill is a grave political and party necessity; and they are prepared, accordingly, to sacri-fice a good deal on each side, in order to secure a prompt and satisfactory compromise—though the House and the senate are practically as far apart now a-ever on several of the most important of the questions to be settled. The general feeling of responsibility for the prompt enactment of the pending bill is re-garded as certain to force an agreement to morrow, which will voice at least fairly and substantially the sentiment of both branches of Congress.

sentiment of both branches of Congress.

The differences with which the conferees are twine, the augur duties, crockeryware, and a few man-ufactures of steel and iron. The adjustment of the negatives of steel and from. The adjustment of the sugar schedule is perhaps the most difficult and important problem to be solved. The Schate conferees hold that the admission of sugar free above No. 13, Dutch standard, will result in serious injury to American commercial interests, while really making sugar no cheaper to the consumer. But the House may some its point in this matter, and dutles begin at No. carry its point in this matter, and duties begin at No. 16 instead of No. 13. The sugar question could be settled, however, at any time, if the binder twin-

amendment were out of the way.

To put binder twine on the free list is so palpably out of harmony with all the principles of protection as to be almost an absurdety in the pending bill. But the Western Senators who led the raid on this isolated industry, are keeping up their fight with great per sistency, and are even said to be threatening to "hang up" the bill if their demands are not acquiesced in There is a similar "Free Sugar" demonstration threat ened by a few Republicans in the House; and between these two unruly elements the work of the conference has been made difficult and embarrassing. On the crockeryware and iron and steel manufactures the differences of opinion are less marked and trouble some, but each House is strenuously contending for its

differences of opinion are less marked and tronole some, but each House is strennously contending for its own rates. The senate in both cases cut down duties which the House thought only sufficient protection to home industries. The iron and steel rates in the House bill have apparently a better chance of restoration than those on creckery.

If the committee can make its report Wednesday the House will no doubt vote upon it before adjournment Thursday. The Senate will probably not reach a vote until next week, and the bill is not likely toget to the President for tea days to come.

Sixteen of the Southern Republicans in the House held a conference this evening to talk over the prospect of gatting the tariff conferees to agree to remove some of the internal revenue taxes on tobacco and the tobacco trade. After a good deal of speechmaking a committee of six, consisting of Messirs, McComas, of Maryland. Howen, of Virginia; Smith, of West Virginia; Houk, of Tennessee, and Cheatham and Brower, of North Carolina, was appointed to make an appeal to the House conferees for the retention of the internal revenue sections of the tariff bill, stricken out by the Senate, The committee called on Major McKinley this evening and explained the wishes of the Southern Representatives, but the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee gave no indication of what he thought the conference would do about the tobacco schedule. Few of the tobacco paragraphs are likely to be restored.

DISCUSSING THE MCKINLEY BILL. Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 22.—George E. Foster, Finance Minister, in an address delivered at Sherbrooke to with the United States for enacting the McKinley bill if they thought it was for their interest to do so. Much as Canada must regret that some plan of reiprocity could not have been substituted in its place Canada must take this as a great utterance of the Re

Staterooms and sections are found upon the "Compartment Cars" recently added to the equipment of the Short Line between New York and Boston. By the use of these backgrooms entire sectusion is secured to his passaggy, with over york spiniage at land tay caming while they all.

would temporarily disturb trade, but he believed it would only divert it into British channels.

Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture, who was present, spoke in a similar strain.

FOR RELIEF OF THE SUPREME COURT. THE SENATE DISCUSSING THE SUBSTITUTE BILL REPORTED BY MR. EVARTS.

Washington, Sept. 22 (Special). - The Senate spent several hours to-day on the sub-titute bill for relief of the Supreme Court reported by Mr. Evartprobably take a vote on the measure tomorrow. Mr. Evarts has defended his scheme with great success against the minority of the Judiciary Committee, and all the really important amendmentoffered by the opposition have been beaten. The division on the bill has not followed party lines, and there will be no party vote on its passage. Mr. Vest led the opposition fight to day; but a substitute for Mr. Evarts's substitute, which he offered, was heaten with case. Mr. Ingalls's proposition for the division of the Supreme Court into quorums of three was also

The pending question was on Mr. Daniel's amendment, offered last Saturday, extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to all cases of conviction of felony, and to all cases where the matter in dispute right to personal liberty or the right to the custody of a child.

After an argument by Mr. Evarts against the amend ment, Mr. Vest offered a substitute for the bill. It pro-poses that there shall be three divisions of the Supreme Court, to be composed of three justices each; that the Chief Justice shall make assignments to these divisions; that all final decisions in any one of these divisions shall be considered by the court in bane, and shall require the concurrence of five justices; and that the Chief Justice shall apportion the business to these di-

Mr. Vest said that his object in offering the amendment was to formulate and put on record the opinions of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the question, rather than with a view to obtaining the legisla tion expressed in the amendment.

Mr. Evarts said that the firessity for a remedy fo the congestion of the supreme Court was admitted on all sides, and that there were only two modes of providing for the difficulty. One was to proceed with the indicial establishment as it now stood, with such rearangements as might be provided for and the other was to provide an intermediate court of appeals, which, distributed through the different districts, might be able to dispose of certain heads of jurisprintence and jurisdiction. It was the latter plan that had been recommended by the Judiclary Committee of the Schate.

Mr. Vest suggested that the matter should go over till the next session, when it could be more de liberately considered. The bill did not come from the House with the sanction of a grave and analytical discussion; and in the Senate Judiciary Committee there was an evenly divided vote upon it. He was frank to state that his objection to the bill was the proposed to the details of the bill.

Mr. Evarts replied to Mr. Vest's argument and said that if he could have found the least support for the proposed division of the Supreme Court in either house of Congress, or in the profession, or in the Indiciary, he would have favored it; but he did not believe that Senator from Missouri had any expectation that the amendment offered by him could be substituted for

constitutionality of the division. Mr. Evarts said, in reply, that the Senator has paid him the compliment of saving that the best argu-

ment made in favor of the divi-ion had been made by Mr. Vest-But you may have revoked that opinion

M. Evarts-I never revoked it, even in a new-paper

Mr. Vest did not insist on a vote being taken on his mendment, and the bill was then reported from the ommittee of the Whole to the Schute.

Mr. Dolph offered an amendment providing for a tenth Judicial Circuit and the appointment of two

heretofore given notice, dividing the judicial districts of the United States into eleven circuits; and the Vice President ruled that that amendment took press Vice President ruled that that amendment took precidence of the one proposed by Mr. Dolph. From this ruling Mr. Dolph appealed, and Mr. Hale moved to last the appeal on the table. The latter motion was agreed to vess 28, nats 17.

Mr. Ingalis's amendment being thus before the Senate, be modified it at the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, of lows, by omitting the state of lowa from the Eighth Circuit and adding it to the Ninth. The amendment, howaver, was rejected.

Mr. Dolph's amendment was then voted on and was also rejected.

Mr. Alest offered his amendment for the division of the suggestion.

jerted.

Mr. German moved to de-ignate Ealtimore, instead of Richmond, as the place for holding court in the Fourth Greuit. The vote was taken on Mr. Corman's amendment, but as there was no queriam it went over till to account.

A YEAR'S WORK IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

his office for the fiscal year closes and caveals were re-report; shows that apple ations and caveals were re-ceived as follows:

Applications for letters patent, 40 201; for design patents, 1,000; for reissue patents, 121; for registra-tion of trademarks, 1,617; for registration of labels, 868; caveats received, 2 330. Total, 46,140, as az dust 42,047 for the previous year. The number of patents granted, and trademarks and labels registered is shown granted, and trademarks and labels registered is shown as follows: Patents granted, including ressures and designs, 25,857; trademarks registered, 1,332; labels registered, 304. Total, 27,495, as around 22,041 during the previous year. The receipts of the office for the year were \$1,347,205, and the expenditure, \$1,041,173. Surplus, \$250,000, as against a surplus of \$186,850 for the last year. The balance in the Treasury of the United States of account of the Patent. Treasury of the United State- on account of the Patent

Find is shown to be \$3,790,556.

The report also shows that, while the number of applications for patents, etc., received during the year increased from 30,702 in 1860 to 43,840 in 1860, the number awaiting action has decreased from 7,070 on July 1, 1880, to 6,585 on July 1, 1800, that is to say, the office during the last year disposed of 4,500 cases in excess of the number disposethot during the previous year.

BOND AND SILVER BULLION PURCHASES. Washington, Sept. 22. The total offers of 4.1.2 per cent bonds to the Treasury Saturday for the entire country under the circular of August 30 were \$5.105, 150, making a total under the circular so far a counted for of \$18,009,950. The time in which bonds might be offered under the terms of that circular expired Saturday, but a few offers that were made

expired Saturday, but a few offers that were made then or on previous days are now being received by u aid by the Department and will be accepted. These offers to day agreement of interest on the 4 per cont bonds and the currency its saturday agreement \$200,257, making a fetal so for of \$6,321,615.

The prepayments of interest on 4 per cents and currency 6s to day aggregated \$405,119. Total prepayments to date \$6,226,737. Total redemptions of \$1.25 making a lot of \$1.25 making a fetal so limit for which expired september 29, \$19,334,600.

The amount of alver offered to safe to the Treasury to day aggregated 1,035,000 onness, and the amount purchased 250,000 onness at \$1.150.

FAVORING THE BANKRUPICY BILL Washington, Sept. 22. Twenty-five laisiness firmin various lines of trade in Chicago, headed by Henry W. King & Co., who heretofore protested against the passage of the Torrey Bankruptey bill, have with drawn their names from the portest, and have re-quested the immediate enactment of the bill. Senator Cullem to-day presented the petitions.

REAGAN OPPOSING LEAVES FOR POSTAL CLERKS. Washington, sept. 22 (special).—The bill passed by the House of Representatives granting leave of absence for fifteen days each year to Postoffice employes, wa-reached this morning on the Senate calendar and would reached this horizon of the second raped at any would have been promptly passed but for the objection of Senator Reagan, of Texas. This cheese paring and parsimonious statesman insisted that the Postoflice employes were now getting all they deserved, and that the bill to allow them brief vacations without loss of pay was an invidious effort on their part to secure special privileges in public office. Mr. Reagan is him self a public servant, who takes vacations whenever self a public servant, who takes vacations whenever he pleases without forfeiting his salary; but he is able apparently to draw the line between helpful recreation in office and an unmerited and extravagant waste of public time at a decidedly convenient point, senators sawer. Exarts and likair all endeavoired to persuade the Texas economist to withdraw his objection to the consideration of the bull, but Mr. Regan was obstinate and the measure had to be dropped.

FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. ere to day appointed as follows:

Pennsylvania—8. Hoover, Boynton. New Jersey—T. B. Gibbs, Clementon; J. W. Fredricks, Oak Ridge. ericks, Oak Ridge, New York-A. K. Osterout, Kenoza Lake,

Sthave., Broadway and 27th-at. Entirely new in its pringulate. American and European sign.

TO REPAYE BROADWAY.

THE CABLE ROAD TO BE LAID AT THE SAME TIME.

COLONEL DANIEL LAMONT DRAWS A GLOWING PICTURE OF THE FUTURE. The repaying of Broadway was started yesterday.

The repaying of Broadway was started yeardray.

The Consolidated Gas Light Company began the work of tearing up the street for the purpose of changing the location of its mains. The supervision of the improvement has been assigned by Commissioner Gilroy to Nicholas R. O'Connor, general inspector of partment of Public Works. The contractor, John D. Crimmins, says that he will have the new pavement laid from the Battery to Chambers-st. by November After the pavement is down Commissioner Gilroy will turn a deaf ear to all applications for permits to tear it up again, no matter how specious the pretext. Within a few days work will also be begun upon the onstruction of the cable railway in Broadway. Mr. Gilroy has decided that the cable must be laid while he is paving the thoroughfare, and Colonel Daniel Lamont said yesterday that the owners of the franchis had completed their arrangements for beginning the work. "We would prefer," he continued, "to wait until spring, because we cannot continue the construction during the winter. As it is, we shall be com-pelled to put a good round sum into the ground and keep it there at large expense until next March or April. However, Mr. Gilroy is just in deciding to have the paving and our work done at the same time. We will complete this fall that portion of the road be-tween Battery Place and Chambers st, and beginning at Thirty-second-st, with the paving, we will build as far downtown as the new pavement is completed. The remainder of the work will be finished before the first of June, 1891. The cable cars will run from the Bat

tery to Central Park.

The cars now in use on the Broadway line will all be discarded for some new cuble motor cars, which I am sure will be recognized at once as the fluest of their kind in the country. They will have every convenience and advantage of cable motor-cars and one advantage over all other cars. They will be similar to the motor-cars now used in Harlem and will be lighted by gas or electricity. In winter they will be thoroughly heated. Each car will contain an apartment for the gripman and his apparatus and seats for forty or more passengers. I wish The Fribune would tell the public particularly that no trains will be run on the Broadway cable line; never more than

much faster time downtown during the day, but we shall be able to do so above Thirty-second st. In the evening, too, when people are going to the theatre or going home, we shall be able to carry them down Broadway at a rate of speed quite strange to the great avenue and pleasantly thrilling for our pateons. The cars will be run as often as possible. They are building now in several different factories. All we can possibly use on the line will be ready at the outset.

"One peculiar advantage or improvement which I mentioned is a double grip apparatus on each car and an extra cable in the trench between the rails. This extra cable will be ready for use whenever the other becomes useless, and the double grip will be an improvement all our own. We have an employe at work upon the invention now. With our extra cable and double grip, the gripman will have as nearly complete control over accidents and speed as humon in vention up to date will permit.

"Our special rail was devised by William E. Rodgers, and its simply a rail with a cavity for the flanges of the wheels. This raises no obstacle for vehicles in the street, the wheels of the cars running on a level with the pavement, with the flanges in the slot. This rail was devised especially for the building the firoadway cable-line and its power houses. One peculiar advantage or improvement which I

SHOT DEAD IN HIS TRACKS.

murder vesterday morning of Julius schott by Is to make the first the f Drevious and August shuram were playing cards at a table in Sinram's liquor shop, at Broadway and Steinway ave., at about midnight sunday. Julius schott and his brother in law, H. F. Roemer, entered. time ago the ex-constable, it is said, assaulted the fifteen year old daughter of Roemer and when the lat-ter shw Merkel at the table he approached him and Merkel made some insulting remarks and Roemer, who is also a special officer, is said to have drawn a club on-table's lead, making a rather ugly scalp wound, Finally Surface separated the men and induced schott and Roemer to leave the place. When Merkel eft the liquor shop schott stood but a short distance He hved over a barber shop but four doors away, and No. 501 broadway, Long Island City, Witnessed the murder, and schott fell dead at his feet.—schott's wife was by her husband's side just in time to see him die.

was by her husband's side just in time to see him die. The murderer has a wife and two children living at Dutch Kills. Schott, the murdered man, was therty years old, and leaves a wife and three young children. After the murder Merkel went to his own home, and, saving good by to his wife, left the house. At that time Mrs. Merkel did not know of the murder. About to o'clock last night Coroner Robinson received a note signed by Merkel, who asked file coroner to meet him at once at Noble and West six. In Greenpoint, as he desired to surrender himself. Coroner Robinson hurried over to Greenpoint and found Merkel waiting for him. Merkel accompanied the coroner back to the second Precinct police station.

FRANK L. MOREY.

Washington, Sept. 22.-Ex-Congressman Frank L. Morey, of Louisiana, died in this city at an early hour Morey, of Louislana, died in this city at an early morning. Maharid frombles contracted, it is believed, during the time of the recent heavy floods in Louislana, when his plantation was immidated, combined with brain affections, were the causes of his death.

Mr. Morey was born in factor on July 11, 1840, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1857 he removed to Illinois and studied law. In 1861. he entered the 33d Himois regiment and served until the close of the war, priheipally on staff duty, with the rank of captain. Mr. Morey settled in Louisiana in 1466, and was a member of the Legislature in 1868 and 1869. Healdes holding other State offices he was a member of Congress from 1869 to 1877.

Berlin, Sept. 22. Marie Hock, the actiess who made iet debut in New York, is dead. Her death was due ordered a powder for her, which was prepared by a chemist, and either the doctor or the chemist made a blunder. An investigation is proceeding.

BADLY HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

John Coleman, aged twenty-six, of No. 102 First Force, units st., while driving a light road magon in Seventh ave., was thrown out near (me-hundred-and-twenty-systh sta-vesterday atternoon. The borse had shied, and started to run away. A wheel caught between two stones and the wagon was overturned. Mr. Coleman was peaked up-inconsides, and carried to a drunstore at One-handled-and-twenty-seventh-sta and S venth-ave. The horse was supped a few these further on. An ambulance was summoned and Mr Coleman was removed to the Manhattan Hospital, where Dr. Lombard attented him. He found that Mr. Coleman was sufering from houses in the face and concussion of the biants. At midnight the patient sixthet.

A DISPATCH FROM EMILIE ROSSUS MOTHER. it. Andreg, of Amberg's Theatre, received the following cable dispatch from Hamburt yesterlay concerning Faulta Roest, the young woman who committed suicide with her sweetheart, Goslave Koch, a few days ago: "Know everything. Await Hareld (Emilie's brother).

Many diseases, especially those of the nervous system,

re the products of daily renewed mental exhaustion, Business acceptions often involve an amount of mental portant attributes of Hostriter's Stonach Bitters, that it incompensates for this undue loss of tissue, and that it incomes now energy to the brain and nerves. The rapidity with which it renews weakened mental energy and physical vitality is remarkable, and shows that its invigorating properties are of the highest order. Besides increasing vital stamina, and counteracting the effects of mental extantial stamina, and prevents fever and ague, rheumatism, chronic dyspensia and constipation, siding and uterine weakness and other complaints. Physicialia size company is so a nucleosed simulated and

THE SKIN

Is an important factor in keeping good health; if it does not act in the way intended by nature, its functions are performed by other organs—the Kidneys and the

Swift's Specific

is the remedy of nature to attimulate the skin to proper action. It never fails in this, and always accomplished the purpose.

Send for our treatise on the Blood and Skin diseases SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

He shall sell Emilie's belonging, and then return. Harold shall wire.

NAMMA."

The bodies of both were cremated at Fresh Pond. L. I.,

on Sunday, and the usless were taken out of the retorts yesterday and placed in senied metal toxes. It is understood that the usless of Miss Ressl will be sent to her The ashes of Koch will probably be

FOUNDER OF THE TRIBUNE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GREELEY STATUE,

THE PRESENT OWES MUCH TO THE PAST. From The Boston Herald.

THE PRESENT OWES MICH TO THE PAST.

From The Boston Herald.

The unveiling of the statue of Horace Greeley labronze at the entrance of The Tribune Indiding on saturday has two Interpretations. It is a fitting memorial or monament by which to keep the career of the greatest of our personal editors of a generation 250 in mind, and it is a behitting thing for The Tribune to do in honor of its own founder. The design, as presented in The sanday Tribune, is natural and impressive. It represents Mr. Greeley in an easy and habitual attitude, and preserves his eccentricities without detracting from the impression of his inherent and great qualities. He was one of the three men who have done most to create independent and personal journalism in America. He had gifts different from those of Mr. Raymond or Mr. hemsett but in giving purpose and character to the metropolitan press, he was the first man of his time. This local honoring of the founder of the Tribane will be keenly appreciated by those who best how what these three men contributed to the development of American journalism if we have entered upon another places of its development at the present time, there is no call to depreciate the labors of those who have made the impersonal journal of to day possible.

A NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

A NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

From The Buffalo Express.

In years gone by William Cullen Bryant was New-York's mainstay forpublic speeches. The post's successed in that line is fir. Depew, who conduct write a "Tharatopsis" if he trace, but who can make a speech at an unveling like that of the Greeley monument years of the practical that one can but hope they were heard and the practical that one can but hope they were heard and enjoyed by both fryant and Greeley.

A MONUMENT THAT ALL MAY SEE.

From The Eoston Journal.

From the description of it, Mr. Ward's bronze figure of the great journalist appears to be most life like and just. But after all, the best and the most futbful and enduring monument which Mr. Greeley leaves is the great journal which he founded. There are millions of his fellow countrymen who will never look upon the lighter of bronze, but The Tribune, guided by wise and strong and sympathetic hands along the lines which he laid down for it, will continue to perpetuate his name and fame in every corner of America. WONDERFUL PERSONAL MAGNETISM.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer

From The Philade liphia Inquirer.

It is hardly possible for the rising generation to appreciate Horace treeles. He does not belong to this generation. Were he alive to day his influence could scarcely be what it was thirty years ago. He was erratle, visionary, often monestent, but always honest. The modern daily, with its almost perfect system of gathering and distributing news for one or two cents, has driven out the weekly paper. Forty years ago only these who lived in or near large cities enjoyed the lixury of a daily paper. The weeklies were the levers that controll 4 thought and moulded opinion, and among these The New York Thinne was facile princeps, one must have lived in those days to appreciate what an event in so many households was the weekly arrival of The Tribune. Farmers throughout New England, New York, Ohio and other Western states looked upon it as next in importance to the lible. No editor in this country has been more conscientionally followed by his readers, and no other editor ever led them such a chase up and d wn and around every side of every public question, and still kept them a compact body, believing what he said simply because they had faith in him.

NEEDLESS, PERHAPS, YET PLEASANT,

From The Philadelphia Times.

The bronze fashioned by the sculptor's art is not needed to keep green the menlory of Horace Greeley as long as truth, integrity and humanity shall have worshippers; but it is well to have his benigmant face in superishable statue to decorate the home of the great newspaper he founded. THE MAN SUPERIOR TO HIS SEMBLANCE. From The Boston Advertiser.

drapery that had until then hidden the chise image of her father from public gaze. Yet neither sculptor's skill nor the orator's glowing periods, the plandits of the multimale flat greeted the veiling are so well worth our study this morning is the man in whose memory those things we said and done.

RIS WORK LEFT IN GOOD HANDS.

HIS WORK LEFT IN GOOD HANDS.

From The Troy Thues.

Forty-nine years ago to-day was issued the first number of The New York Tribune. The selection of to day for the unveiling of the handsome Ward statue of Mr. Greeley, located at the entrance of The Tribune Building in New York, is therefore eminently appropriate. Mr. Greeley's influence on American thought has never been overestimated. His memory is the memory of one of the country's most illustrous eithemoty of one of the country's most illustrous eithemoty of his countrymen.

The Tribune, the foundation of which he laid broad, deep and enduring, stands at the front of American journalism, a position which it has attained by well-directed energy. This position is largely, if not principally, due to Horace Greeley. Inti the work which Horace Greeley began and failed to complete was brought to a most successful conclusion by the gifted gentleman who successed him in charge of The Tribune. It is no disparazement of Horace Greeley to say that the paper which he founded would not have reached its present commanding enumence but for the fact that when he resigned its control it fell into the capable hands of Whitelaw Reid. While full honor is done to the great journalist by the statue unveiled to day, it should not be foregoten that The Tribune is a monument to both Mr. Greeley and Mr. Reid.

NOMINATIONS IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

Congress-Vith District, New Jersey, Dr. Thoma Dunn English (Dem.); John R. Anderson (Pro.); Illd, New Jersey, Jacob A. tiei-senhamer (Dem.) State Senate-VIth District, New Jersey, George H.

Streebel (Pro.)
Sheriff-Essex County, N. J., J. D. White (Pro.)

RAISING A WRECKED DREDGE IN THE BAY

the Merritt Wiecking Company at Stapleton has succeeded in lifting the Staken which of the toverament diedze Advance, which was run into and sunk by a Norwegian vessel. The wheek has been towed into short water in Gray-send Roy, where to will be raised and

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL, S.P. M., TUESDAY.
Washington, Sept. 22. For New-England, fair stationary temperature, except warm r in Maine
For Fastern New-Yerk, fair, except light rain in souths

For Fastern New-Yerk, fair, except light rain in southsen portion, stationary temperature, generally souther; winds.

For Fastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delayare, light rain, preceded by fair in Eastern Pennsylvania, stationary temperature; variable winds.

For Maryland, Virginia, the carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Mississippl, Alabaria, Louistania and Arkansas, rain.

For Lastern Feyns, fair and warmer.

For Western New-Vork and Western Pennsylvania, fair, followed by Iain in Western Pennsylvania.

For Western New-Vork and Western Pennsylvania.

For West Physical Kentucky and Tomessee, rain.

For Ohio, Indiana and Hilmois, fair in the northern partrain in the southern.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

TM HOURS; Merning. Night. 1234567891011

In the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer fluctuations vesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service station at this city. The dashes indicate the temperature noted at Perry's Phatmary, Sun Building. yesterday with much humblity, and a trace of rain in the afternoon. The temperature ranged between 55 and 89 degrees, the average (83%) being 7% higher than on the corresponding day hast year, and 3% higher than on Sunday, in and near this city today there will probably be slightly warner. fair weather, possibly preceded by a sprinkle of rain. Tribune Office, Sept. 23. 1 a. m.-Cloudiness prevailed

30.0

Mellin's Food is put up in class bottles, and the form of a fine, granular powder, consisting entirely uple and assimilable matter; it is not the bulky indige product of the miller or baser, but is the result of bandyulation, by execut and uniform chapters are upon described by the product of the miller of the control of the product o